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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/678,301	10/06/2003	Hiroo Takizawa	Q77851	4148
65565	7590	07/30/2007	EXAMINER	
SUGHRUE-265550			ANGEBRANNNDT, MARTIN J	
2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVE. NW			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 20037-3213			1756	
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
07/30/2007		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/678,301	TAKIZAWA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Martin J. Angebranndt	1756

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 May 2007.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quâyle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 16 and 21 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 16 and 21 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____.

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1. The response of the applicant has been read and given careful consideration. The proper terminal disclaimers are sufficient to obviate the double patenting rejections. The amendment to the claims obviates the previous rejections.
2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 16 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farid et al. '529, in view of Harada et al. '032 and Swainson et al. '861

Farid et al. '529 forms a composition comprising dye PS-31 (col 23-24), a binder, monomer and inhibitor and an activator, exposed to light and the number of steps hardened determined. (see also 16/27-18/19). The dye PS-31 has a absorption maximum of 453 nm. Other sensitizers used include the cyanine dyes of table 1 (PS-1 through PS-12), styryl dyes PS-13 through PS-20 and xanthene dyes PS-32 to PS-33. The use of various substrates including aluminum and lithographic paper is disclosed. (14/17-36). The use of oxonol dyes is disclosed merocyanine, hemioxonol, cyanine , hemicyanine and styryl dyes. (4/27-44)

Harada et al. '032 teach the curing of photopolymerizable compositions using two photon processes. The light is an ultrashort pulses from a Ti:Sapphire. [0013]. The two photons absorbed add up to the energy of a photon of half their wavelength and curing takes place only where the focus occurs resulting in high resolution capability and fewer problems. [0016-0019].

The Ti:Sapphire emits a pulse of 100-300 fs pulse at a wavelength within the 700-900 nm range. [0044-0045].

Swainson et al. '861 establish that the use of two photon processes is old and well known in the imaging arts. In the embodiments of Class I, Group 2, a two photons of the same wavelength are used to cause the photoreaction. The energy difference between the two states being greater than the energy of a single photon, but equal or less than twice the energy of the photon. The starting point is a material with known one photon photoresponsive properties. Example 3 is a photopolymerization system including xanthene dye sensitizer eosin Y. (5/30-6/35). The two photon sensitivity of cyanine dyes is disclosed. (12/48-51).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the process of Farid et al. '529 in the examples using dye PS-31 by using a two photon exposure process with a Ti:Sapphire laser tuned to a wavelength of 900 nm which is near the two photon absorption of maxima of ~ 906 nm as taught by Harada et al. '032 to increase the resolution of the imaging process as discussed by Harada et al. '032 with a reasonable expectation of exciting the two photon polymerization based upon the teachings of Swainson et al. '861 showing this for cyanine and xanthene dyes and establishing that a good starting point is a compound having a single photon response, which is established for the oxonol dye PS-31 by Farid et al. '529.

The applicant argues that the examiner's position is based upon hindsight and obvious to try reasoning. The examiner disagrees, noting that as the photons used ~900 nm are half of the energy of the absorption maxima and all compounds inherently will have a two photon cross section (the probability of a two photon absorption), there is a reasonable expectation that a two photon absorption will occur with the compound PS-31 with this position being supported by

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Swainson et al. '861 and Penzkofer et al., "S₀ and S₁ two photon absorption dynamics of organic dyes solutions", Opt. Quantum electron. Vol. 19 pp. 327-349 (1987) who discuss the use of cyanine dyes in two phtopno processes and the motivation to use a two photon process comes from Harada et al. '032 and Swainson et al. '861 who teach the increased resolution and ability to write three dimensional structures. The rejection stands.

4. Claims 16 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farid et al. '529, in view of Harada et al. '032 and Swainson et al. '861, further in view of Penzkofer et al., "S₀ and S₁ two photon absorption dynamics of organic dyes solutions", Opt. Quantum electron. Vol. 19 pp. 327-349 (1987)

Penzkofer et al., "S₀ and S₁ two photon absorption dynamics of organic dyes solutions", Opt. Quantum electron. Vol. 19 pp. 327-349 (1987) teaches the two photon absorption of trimethine dye HMICI and PYC, with PYC bearing ketone containing terminal moieties similar to those of an oxanol dye.

In addition to the basis provided above, the examiner cites Penzkofer et al., "S₀ and S₁ two photon absorption dynamics of organic dyes solutions", Opt. Quantum electron. Vol. 19 pp. 327-349 (1987) to futher support the position that the oxonol dye PS-31 will have an appreciable two photon absorption cross section, sufficient to cause two photon polymerization, further supporting the obviousness of the combination of Farid et al. '529, in view of Harada et al. '032 and Swainson et al. '861 set forth above.

The response above is relied upon here.

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

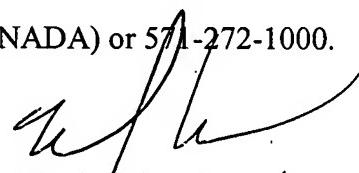
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Horimai et al. '027 teach servo data embossed into substrates used for holographic recording.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Martin J. Angebranndt whose telephone number is 571-272-1378. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday and alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Huff can be reached on 571-272-1385. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Martin J Angebranndt
Primary Examiner
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07/26/2007